

Pym to visit Mideast next week

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will visit Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) next week, signalling smoother relations with the two Arab states, diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The British Foreign Office confirmed that Mr. Pym was arranging a Middle East visit but would not go into detail. The sources said the trip was important as a fence-mending move because Saudi Arabia and the UAE both scolded Mr. Pym last January in protest at Britain's attitude to an Arab League peace mission visiting London. Mr. Pym had planned the visit then but was forced to call it off at the last minute amid much embarrassment when both Arab countries told him he was unwelcome. When the Arab League mission finally came to London earlier this month, it cleared the way for a return to normal relations.

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Israel arrests 8 Arabs

TEL AVIV (R) — Eight Arabs were arrested Tuesday, apparently in connection with Land Day demonstrations planned for Wednesday, Israel Radio said. The eight are members of the Israeli Rakach Communist Party, active in planning activities for Land Day, which every March 30 commemorates the death of six Arabs during violent protests over government land seizures in 1976.

57 non-Arab PLO men under ICRC care

DAMASCUS (R) — The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) representative in Syria said Tuesday 57 non-Arab commandos of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were now under ICRC supervision in South Lebanon. Richard Gotee told Reuters most of them were Turks. He said they would all remain under Red Cross care until a suitable refuge was found for them. The men were afraid to return home and no Arab country had so far shown willingness to accept them, Mr. Gotee said.

PLO appeals to Netherlands

THE HAGUE (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) urged the Netherlands Tuesday to exert pressure on Israel to improve conditions for the Arab population in Israeli-occupied territories. The appeal, issued by the PLO information office in the Hague, followed reports about a mystery poisoning which had afflicted hundreds of Palestinian schoolgirls in the West Bank. The PLO office said in a statement that the girls were poisoned by a gas causing infertility.

Gonzalez meets King Hassan

RABAT (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez conferred in Fez Tuesday with King Hassan on the second day of his official visit to Morocco due to end Tuesday night. Mr. Gonzalez, accompanied by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, had talks in Rabat Monday with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and members of the Moroccan government.

Libya urges action against Israeli nuclear threat

LONDON (R) — The Libyan people's bureau in London Tuesday called for international action to deal with what it called "the threat posed by Israel's nuclear arsenal." It said in a statement: "A call for international action to deal with the threat posed by Israel's nuclear arsenal has come today in a memorandum from the Libyan people's bureau addressed to all diplomatic missions in London."

Turkmen, Assad hold talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Tuesday conferred with Turkish Foreign Minister Iler Turkmen on Middle East developments and bilateral relations, the Syrian news agency SANA reported. Mr. Turkmen, who arrived in Damascus on Sunday for a three-day visit, had two rounds of talks Monday with the Syrian foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam.

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Hussein, Qaboos hold extensive talks

Jordan, Oman pledge to continue support for Palestinian struggle

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Oman Tuesday renewed their condemnation of Israeli practices in the occupied territories and pledged to continue to support the steadfastness of Palestinians living under occupation.

His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'ad of Oman, during discussions held in Amman, also made a comprehensive review of current Arab issues and the latest developments in the Middle East, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

Sultan Qaboos arrived in Amman earlier Tuesday on a three-day state visit to Jordan and was received at Amman Airport by King Hussein and high-ranking Jordanian officials.

During talks held Tuesday, the two leaders reaffirmed their support for the steadfastness of the kinsmen living in occupied territories against Israeli measures aimed at evicting them from their homeland and changing the demography of the Arab land," Petra said.

The talks centred around "cur-

rent Middle East and Arab issues with special emphasis on the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the area's conflict," the agency said.

King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos also denounced the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and reaffirmed the "urgent need to help Lebanon get rid of the occupation and regain its independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity," Petra said.

The two leaders also discussed the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and its impact on the region. They condemned the "intolerant Iranian attitude which rejects all peace initiatives and mediation to achieve a peaceful settlement of the war."

The two sides also discussed Jordanian-Omani relations and ways of strengthening them. At-

ending the talks from the Jordanian side were His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khamash, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibra Shaker, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Attending the talks from the Omani side were Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Fahd Ibn Mahmud, Culture and National Heritage Minister Faisal Ibn Ali, Court Minister Hamad Ibn Hammoud, Health Minister Mubarak Al Khaddouri, Education and Youth Minister Yabha Al Munziri, Information Minister Abd Al Aziz Al Rawwas, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yousef Al Alawi Abdullah, the sultan's adviser for religious and historic affairs, Mohammad Ibn Ahmad, and Omani Ambassador in Amman Abdullah Se'ad.

King Hussein hosted a dinner in honour of Sultan Qaboos and his delegation at Basman Palace Tuesday evening.

Snail-pace pullout talks anger Lebanese leaders

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Muslim leaders declared Tuesday that negotiations with Israel over withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had dragged on long enough and Lebanon could make no more concessions.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and former Premier Saeb Salam both voiced exasperation with the slow-moving talks after separate meetings with U.S. spe-

cial envoy Philip Habib.

Mr. Habib, who arrived here Monday from Israel on the latest round of a shuttle tour aimed at clinching the three-month-old talks, later met President Amin Gemayel.

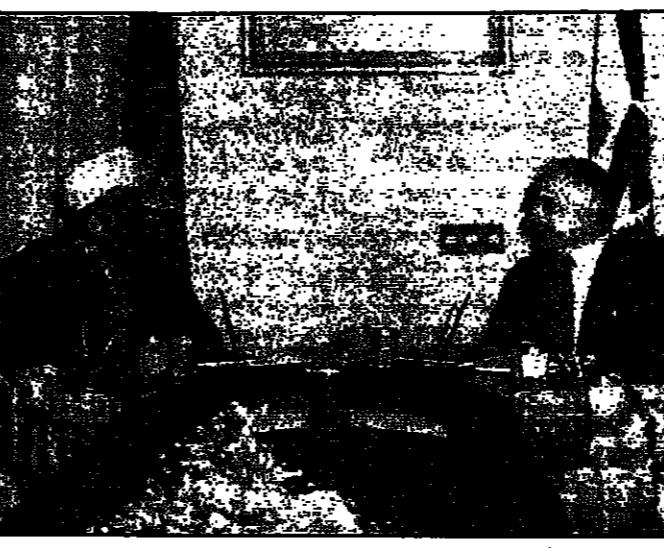
"I can say that there is nothing new in what (Habib) has brought us or anything new in what he is conveying from our side," Mr. Wazzan told reporters.

The talks centred around "cur-

rent Middle East and Arab issues with special emphasis on the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the area's conflict," the agency said.

Government sources said a number of obstacles remained, including the future of dissident Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad, whose Israeli-backed militia has controlled a strip of land along Lebanon's southern border with Israel for the past five years.

Environment officials said the



His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'ad of Oman, who is on a three day state visit to Jordan, hold talks in Amman Tuesday. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Arafat arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, due to have talks in Jordan this week on Middle East peace moves, met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad Tuesday before flying on to Kuwait.

Mr. Arafat was due to meet the emir of Kuwait, the prime minister and the foreign minister Wednesday amid signs that he was consulting Gulf allies of his Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Middle East peace efforts.

He had been due in Amman last week for talks.

Mr. Arafat, however, postponed his trip to Amman and instead went to Saudi Arabia. He then went on to Baghdad to talk to President Hussein and had a stopover in Bahrain Tuesday before flying to Kuwait.

He told reporters in Kuwait that Jordan had not asked him for PLO approval for negotiations with the United States "or any other country," in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

President Hussein of Iraq told Mr. Arafat Tuesday that Iraq, despite its war with Iran, would continue its strong support for the Palestinian people and the PLO, according to the Iraqi News Agency.

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FEATURES

2 million executed around the world in 15 years

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — At least two million people in all parts of the world are thought to have been executed summarily or arbitrarily over the past 15 years, according to a recent United Nations report.

"All classes of people, rich and poor, peasants, urban workers, professional classes, religious groups and ethnic minorities and majorities, have been affected," a special reporter, Amos Wako of Kenya, said in a document submitted to the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Relying mainly on information from non-governmental organisations, he said these executions, with little or no regard for due process of law, had occurred on a wide scale.

"In the last 15 years or so, it has been practised in many countries and in a number of them in a con-

sistent pattern," he said.

He added that two million executions was a conservative estimate, and that many more could have gone unreported during the period.

Mr. Wako, a lawyer, described a summary execution as one following an inadequate trial, and an arbitrary execution as one not preceded by trial at all.

Arbitrary executions were carried out on the orders of governments or with their acquiescence, Mr. Wako said, and a factor common to all victims was that they had been seen as opponents of those in power or their policies.

Neither the old, the young nor women had been spared, the reporter said.

Summary and arbitrary executions were most prevalent in disturbed areas of the world, it added, and there was a close relationship between executions and the violation of other human rights.

The Kenyan official listed nearly 40 countries where such executions were alleged to have occurred, but included details only of cases reported since U.N. bodies became particularly interested in 1980.

The report cited allegations that many thousands of missing people in Argentina had been tortured and murdered, and that there had been an upsurge in deliberate killings of criminal suspects by Brazilian police.

Over 3,000 non-combatants were killed in Guatemala in 1981, Mr. Wako said.

One source was quoted as saying that more than 6,000 people had been killed by police in India between 1979 and 1981, while others had charged that between 4,500 and 20,000 people had been executed in Iran since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Thousands of killings had been reported in Namibia, among civilians, refugees and detainees said to be supporters of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the report said.

The report did not refer to earlier charges of mass killings in Kampuchea during the 1970s, widely believed to have involved hundreds of thousands of victims.

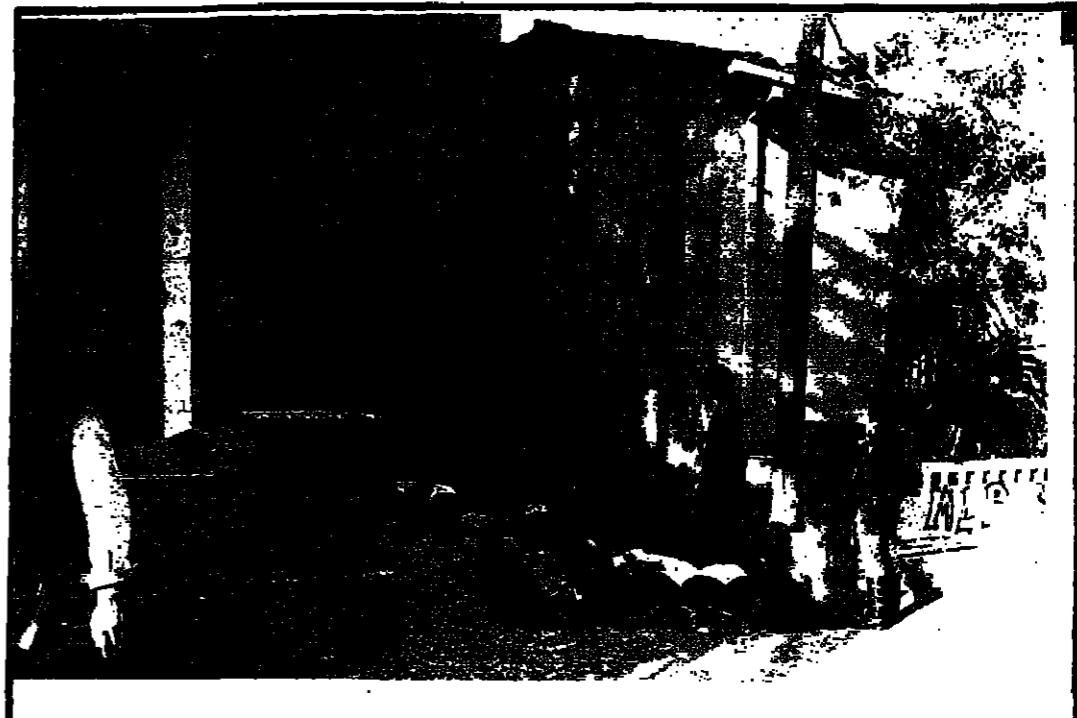
The report also contained replies from several of the named countries, in most cases denying the allegations.

In his recommendations, Mr. Wako said the large number of summary and arbitrary executions throughout the world showed a serious erosion in the level of respect for human life.

"The international community must... act collectively to halt this erosion," Mr. Wako said, suggesting the setting up of a mechanism to react speedily to threatened executions.

"The international community should launch a campaign to create a world opinion against summary or arbitrary executions," the report said.

At a recent six-week session in Geneva, the U.N. Human Rights Commission strongly deplored the increasing number of such executions, and extended Mr. Wako's mandate for another year.



Bodies are lined up after a summary execution in El Salvador (Gamma photo)

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Yugoslav delegation offers oil, mineral exploration expertise

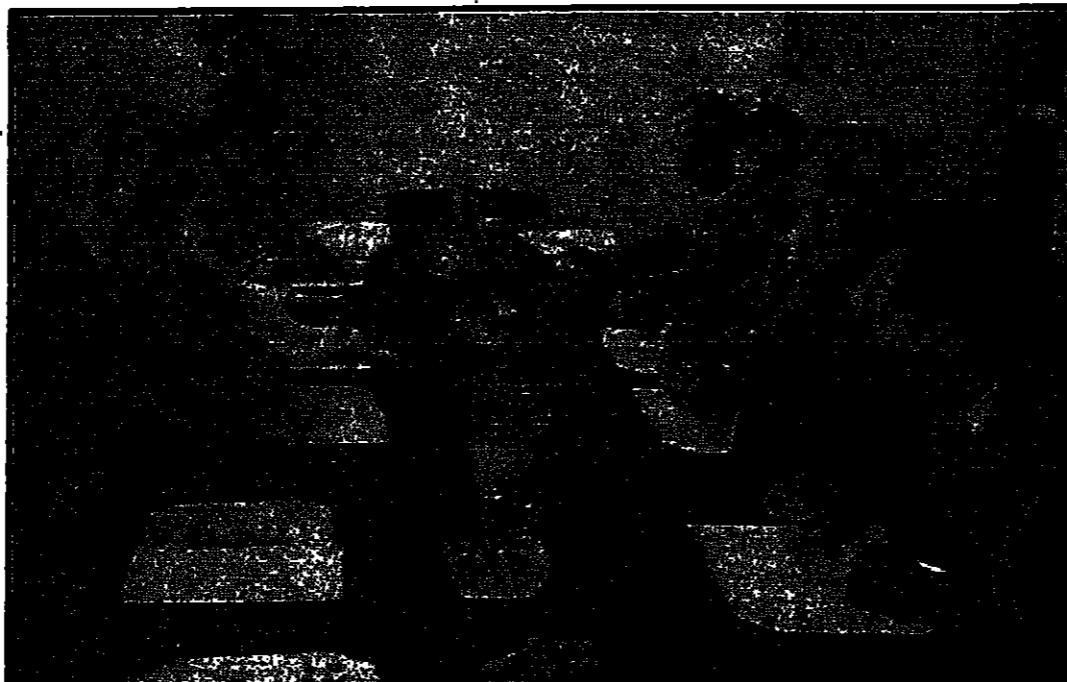
AMMAN (Petra) — Vice-President of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Ahmad Dahkhan and NRA Director-General Yousef Al Nimri met Tuesday the visiting Yugoslav economic delegation led by Federal Minister Demetrie Tasec.

Mr. Dahkhan informed the guest delegation of the NRA's activities, tasks and present future projects. They then discussed technical matters related to cooperation between the NRA and similar institutions in Yugoslavia, particularly with regards to prospecting for oil and minerals, the exchange of technical expertise

and the training of NRA technicians in Yugoslav institutes.

Mr. Tasec said the Yugoslav companies specialised in oil and mineral exploration and are prepared to operate in Jordan on competitive basis especially in providing the country with the necessary technical expertise in such fields.

Acting Deputy Director-General of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Munzir Haddadin also received Mr. Tasec and his delegation. Mr. Haddadin briefed the Yugoslav delegation on the JVA's activities and its future plans.



Members of the visiting Yugoslav economic team, met Tuesday representatives from the Natural Resources Authority (Petra photo)



American virtuoso pianist to perform on April 3rd

AMMAN (J.T.) — American pianist William Nabore will hold a public concert in Amman in the first week of April at the invitation of the United States Information Service (The American Centre) in cooperation with the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Mr. Nabore was born in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1941 and began to study the piano at the age of 10. At 16, he was admitted to the prestigious Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Rome where he studied under such piano masters as Carlo Zecchi and Renato Borgatti. Mr. Nabore has also worked under the guidance of Pawel Sererbjakow of the Leningrad Conservatory and Alicia de Larrocha in Barcelona. After graduating with honours in 1963, William Nabore began

his tours of the world, giving concerts throughout Europe, the United States, Middle East, Africa and Latin America. He performs regularly in the musical capitals of the world and has also made several distinguished recordings.

Among numerous awards won in various competitions, Mr. Nabore received the gold medal at the Vercelli International Competition in 1960 and the Premier Prix de Virtuosity as well as the Paderewski Prize at the Geneva Conservatory in 1966.

Mr. Nabore will perform Sunday April 3rd at 8:00 p.m. in the Amman Marriott Hotel Al Waha Ballroom. Tickets are free from the American Centre Third Circle Jabal Amman.

Leading banker expresses confidence in Jordanian economy

By Philip J. Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An "extremely well managed" and "credit worthy" economy with a good balance sheet was how Mr. Willard C. Butcher, the chairman of the Chase Manhattan Corporation, summed up Jordan in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Mr. Butcher, who left Amman Monday afternoon, was speaking during a two-day visit to the country which formed the first leg of a two-week Middle East tour. He goes on to visit Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Oman and Saudi Arabia before concluding his trip in Egypt.

Although subject to a busy schedule, which included meetings with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Butcher was pleased to have had the opportunity to visit the Jordan Valley. In particular he was struck by the "dramatic improvement in agricultural productivity on the East Bank" which he felt to be very important for a country with a relative paucity of natural resources. Too often, he said, developing countries "neglect" agriculture for the sake of becoming industrialised.

Breathing space?

Indeed Mr. Butcher's views about Jordan, where Chase Manhattan had a branch for over six years, did not stop there. He stated that, while Jordan's income from foreign loans and its expatriate labour would probably fall back, one is "not talking in black and white" terms as, though income might tail off, this would give the country a breathing space within which to adapt itself. He also pointed out that any recovery in the world's economy could not but have a positive effect on the level of remittances.

Turning his attention to the possibility of borrowing to replace

Dajani announces new foreign trade missions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani said Tuesday that Jordanian trade missions will soon visit several Arab and foreign countries in order to revitalise foreign exports.

Mr. Dajani said industry in Jordan is passing through a period of lowdown because of export and marketing difficulties, which are being faced by the industrial sector.

"We are doing our best to overcome the difficulties," Mr. Dajani said adding that there is no recession in the current situation.

Mr. Dajani said that two weeks ago the Chamber of Industry submitted a memorandum to the prime minister about the current difficulties faced by the industrial sector, one of which is the high customs tariffs.

"The prime minister was very understanding and he cancelled the clearance certificate which has to be obtained from the Income Tax Department," Mr. Dajani said.

The clearance certificate is needed in order for the industrial sector to obtain import licences.

Embassy military officers visit Housing Corporation

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of armed forces attaches, their assistants, and military liaison officers from certain embassies accredited in Jordan visited the Housing Corporation Tuesday.

The delegation met Housing Corporation Director Hamadallah Al Nabulsi, who told them of the nature, goals and achievements of the corporation since it was established in 1967.

Mr. Nabulsi said since its establishment, the corporation had implemented 69 housing projects in various areas of the country, containing 14,000 housing units.

The corporation also began, since early 1981, the first year of the second five-year development plan, implementing programmed housing projects at an average of

4,000 housing units per year, and was able to complete well over 52 percent of the projects included in the plan.

In the last two years, the corporation built 1,842 housing units which have been distributed, and work is still going on to establish 14 housing projects, including 7,066 housing units, at a total cost of JD 72 million. Most of these projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1983, he said.

The delegation also visited the Abu Nasir housing estate which includes 3,700 housing units and which is being built at a cost of some JD 45 million. Work on the project is expected to be completed in early 1984.

Alia to pay installment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will pay to the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) Wednesday, \$16.5 million, which is a semi-annual installment of a loan repayment related to the purchase of TriStars, by the airline.

Alia Vice-President (Finance) Fahed Fanek told the Jordan Times that the installment falls due on March 31 and Alia pays one day ahead of time to allow for possible delay in the transfer of funds to the U.S.

The amount will be transferred through the Arab Bank and the Citibank in Amman and covered by Alia's own cash flow, Mr. Fanek said. He added that this the largest single payment ever to be made by the airline, which is expected to pay around \$90 million during 1983. About 50 per cent of this amount represents principal loan amounts and the rest in interests.

The amount will be transferred through the Arab Bank and the Citibank in Amman and covered by Alia's own cash flow, Mr. Fanek said. He added that this the largest single payment ever to be made by the airline, which is expected to pay around \$90 million during 1983. About 50 per cent of this amount represents principal loan amounts and the rest in interests.

Ministry issues currency warning

AMMAN (Petra) — The Interior Ministry has requested that all Jordanian citizens planning to travel to Egypt state the amounts of local and foreign currencies in their possession before entering or leaving the customs hall at Cairo airport.

The Interior Ministry explained that the aim of the measure is to prevent the confiscation of these currencies by the Egyptian authorities, since failure to present such a statement would be regarded by the Egyptian authorities as attempted smuggling.

Jordan to mark Land Day today

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Wednesday commemorates the seventh anniversary of Land Day.

To express solidarity with the Palestinians in the occupied territories in their struggle against Israeli occupation ceremonies will be held today both on the official and the popular levels.

The National Consultative Council (NCC) is holding a meeting at which a number of its members will give speeches expressing solidarity and support with the people in the occupied territories. Another ceremony will take place at the Professional Association Complex where Jordanian poets and writers will read their works and discuss the significance of Land Day.

The Arab struggle against the Israeli occupation of Palestine started long before the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948. Arabs have always resisted the attempts of Zionists organisations to take over their land and to expel its inhabitants when Palestine was still under the British mandate.

Yet the Land Day of March 30, 1976 has a special significance in the history of Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation.

Land Day does not only symbolise the Palestinian struggle against Israeli expropriation and Judaisation of Arab land but it also represents the solidarity that exists between the Palestinians living inside Israel and those in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in their fight to defend their land and homes.

After all doors were closed in the face of these Arab protests, the committee called for a general strike to take place on the March 30, 1976. On the eve of the 29th,

Israeli soldiers entered the Arab villages of Araba, Sukhnin and Deir Hana and started shooting in the air, attacking the Arab inhabitants and smashing the doors and windows of shops, in an attempt to scare the Arabs into rescinding their general strike.

Nevertheless, the general strike took place and Arab towns and cities witnessed big demonstrations against the Israeli occupation. The Israeli authorities called on army units and police to crush the Arab uprising. As a result tens of Arabs were killed and injured, and hundreds were arrested.

A martyrs' monument, which symbolises the Palestinian struggle to defend its land was dedicated to those killed on Land Day. It was erected in Sukhnin where violent confrontations between Arab demonstrators and the Israeli army and police occurred on that day.

Since March 30, 1976, Palestinians in the occupied territories have commemorated Land Day by reiterating their commitment to the struggle to defend the Arab land. This year Land Day coincides with a stepped-up Israeli drive to build more settlements in the occupied territories.

Despite world condemnation, the building of Israeli settlements and the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants continue unabated.

Israel remains adamant in its pursuit of its settlement policy. But reports from the occupied Arab territories indicate that Arab resistance to Israeli policies is increasing, which illustrates that the soul of solidarity and the spirit of resistance of Land Day is still very much alive.

Health Ministry memo to WHO team condemns Israeli policies

AMMAN (Petra) — The planning department at the Health Ministry has disclosed that health services in the occupied West Bank have not improved in any way since 1967. This is ostensibly because of Israel's policy of linking Arab health institutions to their own in order to contain Arab independence.

In a report compiled on the health services in the West Bank, to be submitted to the fact-finding mission of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on the health conditions in the occupied territories, the department said West Bank hospitals need 200 additional beds to reach the minimum needed to cope with the volume of patients. These hospitals also lack specialised clinical treatment and intensive care units.

The report said Arab patients are therefore compelled to go to Israeli hospitals where the cost of treatment is paid for out of the budget of the West Bank hospitals. Around JD 600,000 was paid to Israeli hospitals out of the budget for this purpose, the report explained.

Not only Bamberg but also other smaller cities in Germany, such as the city of Langenhan near Hannover, acquired their reputation through music. The Langenhan Symphonic Brass Orchestra was founded in 1958 and has travelled the world ever since. The orchestra has toured not only Britain, France, Belgium and Scandinavia but also the United States, Brazil, the Soviet Union and Australia.

The orchestra in particular achieved its outstanding reputation through its founder and conductor, Music Director Ernst Mueller, who conducted it during its tours in Germany and abroad as well as in its regular performances on radio and television. The 12 LPs recorded by the Langenhan Orchestra, as part of the European Community Spring Festival, were very favourably welcomed by the German media. The broad repertoire of the orchestra, reaching from classical brass music to opera, operetta, film music, musicals as well as works of contemporary composers and special arrangements, have been the basis for its continuous attraction and success.

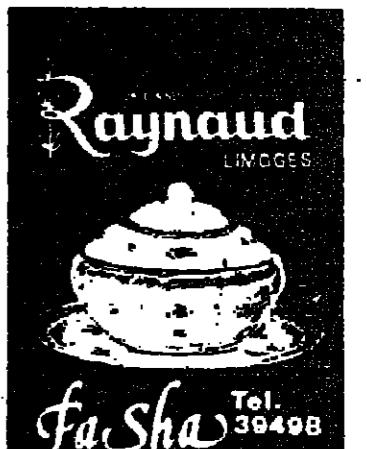
The concerts to be performed in Jordan are different in their musical style and character. The open air concert in the Roman Theatre in Jerash will constitute a 60 minute introduction to the broad repertoire of music the Langenhan Orchestra will present during its concerts at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. The Gala Concert and the concerts on April 4th and 5th comprise among other things classical music, opera, operetta and famous German marches. The concert on April 6th will be mainly devoted to operetta, musicals, marches and Big Band sound.

Tickets for the Jerash concert are available at the entrance to the Roman Theatre at JD 1. —. Tickets for the Gala Concert (JD 10. —) as well as for the concert on April 5th (JD 8. —) and on April 6th (JD 6. —) are on sale at the Royal Cultural Centre (between Regency Palace Hotel and Sports City, Tel: 669026) and the Goele Institute (Tel: 41993) during office hours and before the concerts at the appropriate box offices.

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Continuing Dr. Issam Suleiman Mousa's report on U.S. press coverage of Arab affairs 1916-75

Conflict and co-operation determine the Arab image

In this part, the discussion deals intensively with the themes of conflict and co-operation. They were seen as two major activities, prior to 1947, in which the Arabs were involved and were therefore portrayed in the press reports.

Conflict relationships accounted for almost half of the reported Arab themes between 1917 and 1947. Neutral relationships were important, with co-operation less so.

Conflict relationships: Conflict relationships were emphasised in the following three years: 1920, 1926 and 1941. Only in 1917 and 1935 was conflict low.

In 1920, the Arabs were at a cross-roads in their relationship with the European Allies. Syria was declared independent by the Syrian Congress against the wishes and plans of the British and French. The eruption of hostilities

was looming. A rebellion broke out in Iraq against the British. The Palestinians were appealing to the British to leave Palestine united with Syria. Faisal was trying to negotiate a settlement to the Syrian problem in Europe.

In 1926, when attention to conflict was high, there were two rebellions: one in Morocco against the French and Spanish, and another in Syria against the French.

In 1941, there was political unrest in Syria against the Vichy French. The British and Free French were preparing to invade Syria. World War II was raging between the allies and the Axis powers; they fought some of their decisive battles on Arab lands.

Generally, this conflict reflected on Arab countries, some of which were under direct foreign rule.

Co-operation relationships: Co-operation relationships were

emphasised mostly in 1944 and 1947, and less importantly in 1920 and 1936. For the rest of the years, co-operation relationships were relatively low.

As was said earlier, 1920 was a year marked for its political activity. Syria's declared independence brought the Arabs of Iraq and Palestine to rally behind it. Also, there were references to past and future Arabs-West co-operation.

In 1926, the revolts in Syria and Morocco included a measure of co-operation, either between the Arabs themselves or with other nations.

Common factors and similar activities permit discussing 1944 and 1947 together. In both, Arab-U.S. co-operation in oil matters was prominent. Arabs were trying to present a unified position on Palestine. Also, newly

independent Arab states were co-operating among each other and with foreign nations.

A comparison of co-operation and conflict relationships shows that co-operation, generally, maintained a varying low presence throughout. Conflict was stronger and emphasised throughout.

The comparison also shows that co-operation outnumbered conflict in 1917 and 1944 only. In 1917, the Arabs were co-operating with their European Allies in the war effort against a common enemy, the Turks. In 1944, there was Arab-U.S. co-operation in oil matters; and generally the Arabs were pro-allies in World War II.

Finally, the comparison shows that the differences in frequencies between conflict and co-operation began to narrow in 1944 and 1947, (possibly indicating a characteristic of the post-1948 period).

Neutral relationships: Neutral relationships were mostly emphasised in 1920, and less importantly in 1923 and 1947. Generally, neutral relationships were stronger in the 1920s than in later years.

In 1920, although there was great deal of tension regarding Syria's declared independence, there was also a good deal of political activity. Syria had not yet been invaded, and Faisal was in Paris trying to reach a compromise with the French.

In 1947, there was interest in political and economic activity. The Palestine conflict was looming, and in a certain respect, this year may be comparable to 1920, as there was intensive political activity.

To sum up, conflict relationships maintained a somewhat impressive presence throughout, and they were stronger than co-operation relationships. Neutrality was important, particularly in the 1920s. Co-operation began to increase, and even equalled conflict, in 1944 and 1947.

The Arabs in general were presented three times more often in conflict than in co-operation. This might have contributed to image of conflict for the Arabs as a whole.

Nation states had varied emphasis. Syria was highest in conflict and Iraq lowest. Iraq was closest to a balanced pattern of relationships. Syria was emphasised six times more in conflict than in co-operation; it had important neutrality. Egypt and Palestine were discussed most often in neutral relationships, but almost equally in conflict.

Only Arabia was emphasised strongly in co-operation (a ratio of 17 to one, co-operation to conflict). Its neutral relationships were also important. Such portrayal might help present a country like Saudi Arabia as "moderate" and Syria as "extreme".

Ethnic and religious Arab groups were emphasised in conflict. Religious groups were portrayed 14 times more in conflict than in co-operation. But, while ethnic groups had important co-operation relationships, religious groups had neutrality.

In summary, most of references' conflict relationships seem event-oriented. Conflict was emphasised most in regard to Syria, Arabs generally, ethnic and religious Arab groups.

The U.S., had later co-operation and earlier neutral relationships. In the 1940s, however, some conflict relationships began to appear. Thus, it might be said that U.S.-Arab relationships were marked by co-operation-neutral relationships until the end of the 1930s, and by co-operation-conflict after 1947.

How do the press reports compare with history?

In this part, the press reports will be discussed and critically evaluated from a historical perspective.

It might be suggested, generally speaking, that the reports showed a lack of interest in the Arab view, except in very few cases. This was even more true between 1920 and 1940 than either in the early period of 1917 or the later one during the forties.

In 1917, the reports talked about the Arab movement in a context of independence that was achieved as a result of a liberation war. In doing so, the reports emphasised Arab unity and allegiance to one leader, Sherif Hussein of Mecca. Further, there was more serious attempt than during later years to report how the Arabs felt about their enemies, the Turks, and to justify their national feeling and the outbreak which followed.

For example, an Arab was quoted from a French journal as saying that the Arabs counted for 40 per cent of the Ottoman army; how the "liberation" of Baghdad from "Turkish Yoke" would yield a blow to Ottoman Turks; and finally, the press quoted him telling the following story:

"At the end of 1915, the commander of the Panciat Military Academy, who was an ardent pan-Turk, made a speech to the cadets exalting national Turkish ideals, and finished by reciting from a Turkish patriotic poem, of which the refrain is: 'We are Turks, sons of victorious Turkish warriors, and we march to the victory of our empire.' To which a cadet, born in Baghdad, replied emphatically: 'We are not Turks; we are Arabs, and proud to be so. If we defend the empire it is because it is the Ottoman Empire; but, if you insist on turning it into the Turkish Empire, allow us to refrain from participating in your war'." (March 20, 1917).

Beginning with 1920, the reporting of Arab news began to show some divergence, with a tilt toward accepting more and more the Western view of events. This tilt increased later in the 1920s, and 1930s.

In 1920, for example, the rep-

orts ignored totally the negotiated agreement between Sherif Hussein and the British. Further, they accepted the British view that the Arab revolt was a British plot, engineered and masterminded by the British. Sherif Hussein, the leader of the Arab revolt, was described as "content" with his throne as a king on the Hejaz (a province in present day Saudi Arabia), a status to which he was raised, in the words of the report, by the Western Allies from a "petty" position.

Faisal, his son, who was elected by the Syrian Congress as King of all of Syria (present-day Syria, Jordan, Palestine/Israel, and Jordan), was described as more ambitious than his father, planning to enlarge the possession of his family rule. Further, he was characterised as a "promising trouble-maker," "ungrateful," and as king of Syria, had secured for himself "a brand new crown".

The reports ignored totally the recommendations of King-Crane Commission, which recommended the independence of Syria. Moreover, Sherif Hussein historically was very discontent with the course of events regarding the Arab cause, and he even expressed dissatisfaction over his son Faisal's negotiations with the West, because he saw that the Allies did not keep their word to him, after the war was over. He finally abdicated and went to exile.

A striking example of the inconsistency of 1920 reporting, is the following excerpt taken from one of the reports in which the New York Times tried to explain the situation in Syria following independence:

"Although they cherished the French for their culture and the British for their business, the Syrians cherished more than either their independence, which they insisted on if the Turkish Empire was to be broken up. If not, and failing the United States as mandatory, the people -- Turks, Jews, Arabs, Christians of various creeds -- were divided as to whether they wanted France or Great Britain to have the mandate." (March 26, 1923).

The story did not explain why the Arabs did not participate in the elections of the legislative council. The reference by the commissioner that the executive should cooperate in "the maintenance of order" assumed that there were troubles, which the report did not explain. If these troubles were going on for a while, there at least should be another report, or some reference of any kind, to explain what was going on in Palestine then. Historically,

however, the legislative council, which the report mentioned, never materialised, as historian and political scientist, Fred Khoury, says in his book *The Arab-Israeli Dilemma*:

"Apparently aiming at a unitary state, in 1920 the first High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, set up an advisory council, including British officials, four Muslim and three Christian Arabs, and three Jews. It was an interim body designed to suggest legislation, but it was dissolved in February, 1923. A proposed twenty-three member legislative council was never formed because the Arab leaders, opposed to any action which might imply recognition of the mandate's validity, and unhappy about the fact that the Arabs would have only ten seats on the council, withheld their participation. The advisory council was reestablished, but nationalistic pressures forced its Arab members to withdraw from it. Not until 1935-36 was a legislative council proposed again, but without success."

Similarly, this mode of reporting the Western powers' view, rather than a balanced view which considered the Arabs as well, was prevalent in 1929, and the following years, until the end of the 1930s. Further, some reports went as far as to justify the deeds of the French or the British, possibly indirectly. For example, a report on Iraq, said:

"The enthusiastic reception given to Sir Gilbert by all classes of the Iraqi populace is considered in Baghdad as indicating that the Iraqis now realise they have gone too far in their demands on the British government.... Iraq, therefore is now understood to be willing to come to an understanding on all points with Britain." (March 8, 1929).

The report did not explain what kind of demands the Iraqis made in the first place, and why had they gone too far?

Another report from Syria talked in stronger terms concerning the French mandate. It described how the French had done their best to cope with the Syrian sit-

uation, and create a democracy there, but to no avail. This report was filed by Joseph Levy, who wrote about Palestinian Arabs' trespassing and agitation. Following are some excerpts from this report:

"If Ponson couldn't do it, then no one can, and there is no hope, to my mind, of curing the political mania of the Syrians," said one of the outstanding journalists in Syria in discussing the most recent development in the intricate web of Syrian politics. For the third time in six months, Syria's High Commissioner, M. Ponson, has been compelled to prorogue the Syrian Constituent Assembly, this time *Sine die*. Despite all his efforts to establish a democratic government... the Syrian problem still remains unsolved."

Levy then explained what the French had done regarding this matter, and concluded his lengthy report with the following:

"The situation is now as obscure as ever. Peaceful demonstrations supporting the principle of Syrian political independence have been held at Damascus and so far there have been no clashes between manifestations and authorities. It is clear, however, that the High Commissioner has done all possible for the conclusion of a pact honourable to both France and Syria. The mandatory power has shown considerable complaisance and a willingness to compromise so far as is compatible with the terms of the mandate; but its officers seem to have been turned down stubbornly by the national leaders at Damascus."

It is another instance of the old post-war problem of the newly created Oriental States. They are eager for independent government and ready to embroil their countries in turmoil to attain the ends of autonomy. With a minimum of political education, they believe that they can assume an economic and social responsibility far beyond their capabilities.

But the average Syrian cares little for an independent government. As long as conditions are improved, the standard of living is raised and public security est-

ablished, it matters not in the least to him whether the government is independent or under the control of France. In fact, many prefer the superimposition of a French bureaucratic regime to the establishment of an autonomous Syrian government, into which the abuses and corruption of the old Turkish imperial administration would inevitably creep." (March 10, 1929).

All that can be said about such a report that it presented the French as the good guys and the Syrians as the bad ones. It can not be compared to the impressions of the traveller Mrs. Allen in which she described the corruption of the French officers in Syria. Additionally, this report ignored the Syrian revolt against the French which was subdued two years earlier. Levy backed the colonial powers' views regarding the Orient, as incapable of running its affairs by itself.

Arab resistance to foreign control throughout the twenties and thirties was characterised, for the most part, as terrorism or insurgency led by terrorists, bandits and tribesmen. However, a report in 1947 said that British authorities in Palestine officially decided to cease using the term "terrorist" to describe those who actively resisted them.

Thus it is possible to infer that such words as: terrorists, saboteurs and bandits had originated with the colonial occupation of the region. Later, these terms became labels given for all those who resisted that occupation.

This represents a carry-over of imprecision brought about as a result of the influence of the European (British-French-Jewish) view upon coverage in the inter-war period.

The reporting of the forties, particularly in 1944 and 1947, is slightly different from the preceding eras, as it attempted to give the Arab view, even though between the lines. There was interest in reporting what the Arabs thought of the Palestine situation, although this always presented the Arabs as hostile to the Jews, and ready to fight the partition of Pal-

further validity."

In addition, reporting on the Arabs contained many instances of slanders and allegations. There were references to the Arab capitalisation as being bedouin, or that Palestine was barren and neglected both by the Turks and the Arabs, etc.

It was suggested earlier that there was a move in the forties towards more balanced reporting of the Arabs than in earlier years. This move is comparable to a similar one that happened in 1947. The first move followed the adoption by the press of a European view. The second followed the dehumanising portrayal of the Arabs after the defeat by Israel in 1947, and the one related to the advent of investigative reporting which occurred during and after the War of 1948.

This move permitted a realistic coverage of the Arabs, and also helped to present the Palestinians as a people who have legitimate rights. Don Fenton, in his book *Moss Media in Arabiza*, believes that the mass media recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a legitimate spokesman for Palestinian refugees long before most governments did.

Tomorrow: Conclusions

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SPORTS

High costs mean end of Long Beach Grand Prix

LONG BEACH, California (R) — The organisers of the Long Beach Grand Prix Monday announced the end of Formula One racing in the city because of costs, just a day after Irish driver John Watson won the eighth Grand Prix there.

Instead, Long Beach will run a U.S. Indy-style car "world series" event next year, Chris Pook, President of the Long Beach Grand Prix Association, said Monday. "Basically, we're buying American," he declared.

The announcement came only three days after a second Formula One race in Long Beach was put in doubt when the organisers, Caesars Palace Hotel, said they would also run an Indy-style race this year.

Pook, who is also the northern hemisphere representative of the Formula One commission of FISA (International Automobile Sport Federation), said the cost of running the Formula One race in Long Beach this year was \$1.9 million, including prize money, and would increase to \$2.3 million next year.

Pook, formerly from Britain, said prize money for the Indy race would be roughly the same as that for Formula One but costs would be considerably less.

"I believe that unless FISA addresses the problem quickly they will have me: a European championship in Formula One rather than a true world championship."

"I have tried to persuade FISA to share the costs of racing in Europe and overseas on an equal basis, but the matter has not even got on to the agenda."

"In order to run a Formula One race in Long Beach we have to pay to transport 120 tonnes of freight from Europe in Boeing 747, 46 racing cars and 400 people. The costs have reached a prohibitive level," Pook told a press conference.

The race organisers hope Indy drivers such as Americans Rick Mears, A.J. Foyt and Al Unser will be a bigger attraction—and attract live television coverage—than European Formula One drivers such as Watson, Niki Lauda and Keke Rosberg.

Jupp Derwall in trouble

BONN (R) — Jupp Derwall, West Germany's soccer manager, flew to Albania Monday knowing that anything less than a decisive victory in Wednesday's European Championship qualifying game could spell his downfall.

His team's chances of retaining the crown they won in Italy in 1980 have been dented by a series of injuries and rumours of a revolt against his management by players from first division leaders Hamburgh.

Defeats in their last two away matches—1-0 to Northern Ireland in a Group Six qualifying tie in November and last month's 1-0 disaster in a friendly against Portugal—have led to widespread demands for Derwall to be replaced.

Many supporters believe that the manager has run out of ideas after 50 international matches and claim his team selections are increasingly illogical.

They point to last week's recall of midfielder Hansi Mueller of Inter. The Italian club are known to be unhappy with Mueller's form

and he has been substituted in recent Italian League games.

Derwall said Monday that Mueller would play alongside Cologne's young star Stefan Engels and Kaiseraulauern's Hans-Peter Briegel in Tirana.

The West German midfield has not recovered from the retirement of Paul Breitner and weekend news that Bernd Schuster who plays for Spanish club Barcelona, is again unavailable because his wife is expecting a baby is a severe blow for Derwall.

Many will see his absence, his second in three games since a so-called reconciliation with Derwall, as a further sign of his unwillingness to play in a weak team.

Some commentators suspect that the absence of Hamburg players from the squad for the Albania match is the climax of a smouldering dispute between the club and 56-year-old Derwall.

Elegant full back Manfred Kaltz was the only Hamburg regular in the national team earlier in the season as his side cruised to the top of the Bundesliga.

Big money involved in WBA double bouts in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The double world title boxing tournament set for the South African homeland of Bophuthatswana on May 28 will involve around \$6 million. American promoter Bob Arum said Tuesday.

He said contracts for the fights, which are expected to be watched by several hundred million television viewers around the world, were signed last week.

The tournament, which takes place at a large hotel Casino complex built in the arid bush in the north of South Africa, was described by Arum as "a true marriage of boxing and show business."

Singer Frank Sinatra will give a concert from the ring before the first fight to fit in with American television requirements.

Arum said the fights would be televised live in most European countries, all of South America and parts of Asia.

Apart from being shown on closed circuit television in the U.S. a deal was also being concluded with a hotel chain which would show the bouts in ballrooms in its chain of 72 hotels.

"It's the most expensive programme I have ever been involved in and a night that will go down in boxing history," he said.

Moore will face Panama's Roberto Duran, trying for his third world title, who will receive about \$500,000, and Mancini, whose previous challenger South Korean

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See the world through Third World eyes

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• Cover story: Debt — in the face of world indebtedness, bankers and creditors need to join hands and change the rules in order to avoid a recurrence.

• Middle East: After the Algiers conference what can Reagan do to break Israel's grip on the game?

• Brazil: Takes a bold leap into the light speed age with fibre optics communications.

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Report recommends reducing English League Division One

LONDON (R) — A major report into the future of English soccer, published Monday, recommended the first division be reduced from 22 to 20 teams.

The reduction was the main recommendation of the Chester Report which has already been accepted, with some reservations, by the English Football League management committee.

The committee met Monday to consider the report and will convey their feelings to a meeting of all the club chairmen in three weeks time.

Other recommendations include: no change in number of clubs—currently 92—in the four divisions of the English League but no replacement of clubs which resign or leave the League—natural wastage allowed.

An increase from 22 to 24 second division clubs.

Third and fourth divisions to be joined into four, 12-team regional groups.

Clubs in new regionalised groups to play two mini-league series, one in each half of season, followed by promotion playoffs.

Home clubs to keep gate receipts and receive greater share of new television cash deal.

Jack Dunnert, President of the English League, said he did not agree with the proposal for a 20-club first division but said: "My views in the management committee were overruled."

League Secretary Graham Kelly described the recommendation to reduce the number of first division clubs as "very radical and far-reaching."

He said: "A smaller first division of 20 clubs would be better. It would reduce the load on players and it would help the England team which is always something in the forefront of our minds."

Kelly added: "The management committee does not however, subscribe to the regionalised third and fourth division."

"That would not solve any of the problems to any great degree and smacks of gimmickry."

Sir Norman Chester headed the team which was charged with investigating the structure and finance of English Football.

LONDON (R) — Trevor Francis, Britain's first million sterling (\$1.5 million) footballer, returns to the England attack for a European Championship Group Three clash against Greece here Wednesday.

Francis scored both goals in England's 2-2 draw in Denmark last September, the opening match of their campaign to reach next year's finals in France.

But injury has kept him out of the international picture since then and restricted him to only a handful of games for his Italian club Sampdoria.

Francis links up in attack with

England manager Bobby Robson hopes Francis will keep the goals flowing after last November's 3-0 win in Greece and the 9-0 thrashing of Luxembourg the following month.

They lead Group Three with five points from three matches but have played more than principal rivals Denmark and Hungary. Hungary sounded a warning last Sunday with a 6-2 trouncing of hapless Luxembourg.

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But injury has kept him out of the international picture since then and restricted him to only a handful of games for his Italian club Sampdoria.

It is record they are unlikely to

surrender against a Turkish side who were swamped 4-0 by Austria in their previous Group Six game.

But Irish manager Billy Bingham has a number of problems, among them lifting Norman Whiteside, his 17-year-old striker, after the Manchester United player's disappointment in the English League Cup final against Liverpool.

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ECONOMY

Lagos split over further price cut

LAGOS (R) — A major split has opened up within the Nigerian government on how to react to any further cut in the price of North Sea oil, which competes directly with Nigerian crude, informed sources said Tuesday.

They said a significant part of the government, led by economic specialists, was pressing for a matching cut to maintain Nigeria's present 50 cents a barrel advantage over North Sea crude should the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) make another cut in price.

Petroleum experts in the government, by contrast, were supporting a policy of pricing Nigerian crude at par with the North Sea oil if the 50 cents difference is erased by BNOC, they said.

A proposal by BNOC to cut prices by \$3 a barrel last month led Nigeria to slash prices by \$5.50 a barrel to turn a \$2 a barrel disadvantage against North Sea crude into a price advantage.

After an emergency meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in London earlier this month, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheik Zaki Yamani said a cut of more than 50 cents by Britain—so undercutting the Nigerian price of \$30 confirmed at the meeting—would trigger a price war.

The sources said the economists in the Nigerian government were taking a tough line about winning back some of the market that Nigeria has lost in the extended world oil glut.

They were arguing that when Nigerian production peaked in 1980 at around \$2.3 million barrels per day (b/d), British output was 1.3 million b/d, but now the figures were reversed.

A fair division of the market between the two producers would give each around 1.8 million b/d, a situation which could be brought about by maintaining Nigeria's price advantage, the economists argue.

The sources said the petroleum experts felt that price was more crucial than production in maintaining market stability and were refusing to budge from their position that a 50 cent cut in price by non-OPEC Britain should provoke no reaction from Lagos.

These experts felt they would win the battle, but admitted it would be a close fight, the sources said.

Their position had been strengthened by the success at the London meeting in gaining OPEC's agreement to the \$30 level set before it for Nigerian crude, they added.

The hard line taken by the economists appeared to reflect Nigeria's severe economic problems resulting from a sharp drop in the oil exports on which it depends for more than 90 per cent of its foreign exchange.

A shortage of foreign exchange in the last year has forced the central bank to delay payments for imports and run up short term debts which banking sources here put at \$5 billion.

Western banks retaliated to the failure of the central bank to pay up on time by cutting credit lines.

Official sources meanwhile denied a report Monday in the Middle East Economic Survey that President Alhaji Shehu Shagari last week told OPEC leaders that Nigeria would not retaliate to a 50 cent cut by Britain.

"President Shagari has not been in contact with OPEC leaders," said one source.

Egypt expects to lose oil revenue

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's oil revenues will fall by \$493 million in the year 1983-84, because of lower prices, Oil Minister Ahmad Erzeddin Hali said Tuesday.

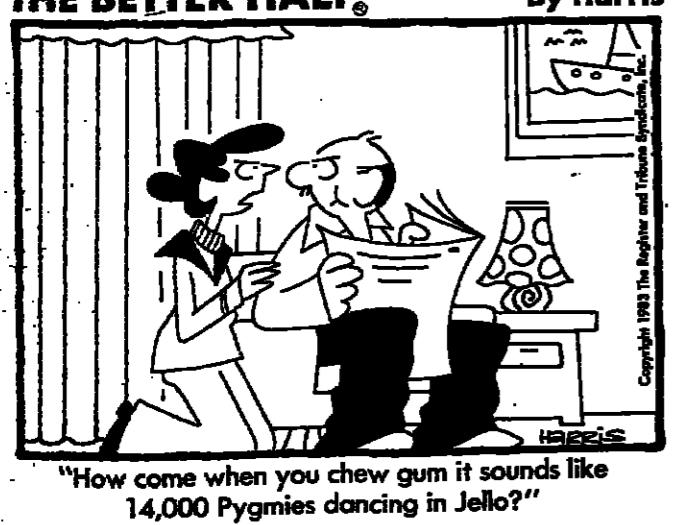
Oil revenues would be \$2.23 billion against \$2.72 billion in 1982/83, the Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Hali as telling regional secretaries of the ruling National Democratic Party.

Earlier this month, Egypt cut its crude oil price by \$2 to \$27 per barrel—after the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cut its benchmark price by \$5 to \$29 per barrel.

Egypt exports about 200,000 barrels per day (b/d) of its total output of some 700,000 b/d.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

That Scrambled Word Game by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

FIRRA

GOTEB

REDUNE

BAMGEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: REBEL GRAIN CARPET OPIATE
Answer: Held to improve the eyesight—
A LORGNETTE

Maestro assemblers to join strike

LONDON (R) — Nightshift workers assembling state-run British Leyland's (B.L.'s) new Maestro car voted Monday night to join daytime colleagues on strike over plans to phase out time allowed for cleaning up at the end of shifts.

The strike at the giant Cowley plant near Oxford, which began Monday, has halted production of the medium-sized car and presented B.L. with its first industrial crisis this year.

The company says it could boost production by 14 per cent a year by ending the tradition of three minutes cleaning-up time for day workers and nine minutes for night workers.

The Maestro, which features a voice synthesizer to give instructions to the driver, is a big element in B.L.'s drive for profitability after years of heavy losses.

Bush fires destroy plantations

ABIDJAN (R) — Bush fires have destroyed 250,000 hectares (618,000 acres) of cocoa and coffee plantations, the Ivory Coast forestry minister said.

The area destroyed accounts for about 60 per cent of the Ivory Coast's agricultural production.

The minister, Christian Zagote, said 400,000 hectares (one million acres) of forest had also been destroyed.

Timber accounts for 15 per cent of the export revenue of the West African country which is the world's top cocoa producer and a leading producer of coffee, ranking after Brazil and Colombia.

Mr. Zagote, in a weekend speech given in the northern city of Korhogo and published here Tuesday, blamed the fires on two months' drought and on the unusual dry harmattan wind from the Sahara.

Metal prices soar in London

LONDON (R) — Tin and aluminum prices leapt to new records Tuesday as the weakness of sterling together with hopes for an economic recovery boosted most metal prices in London, dealers said.

Tin rose to £9,290 a tonne, £50 above Monday's close while aluminum was £18 a tonne higher at £967.

However analyst Bruce Leeming of London metal traders Rudolf Wolff said that although sterling was an important factor the latest surge in metal prices was "not just frivolous buying."

Although the continuing rise in metal stocks held on the London Metal Exchange show that consumers have not yet returned to the market, analysts point to the recent improvement in the U.S. construction and motor industry, important markets for metals such as copper, aluminum and tin, as a sign that consumer demand could soon recover.

With lower oil prices also giving a fillip to industrial output, the sharp cutbacks in mine production carried out by North American producers over the past year mean demand for copper and aluminum this year could exceed output, analysts said.

Copper rose £14 Monday to £1,146 a tonne. The market has advanced nearly £150 since the beginning of the year.

The pound's decline has distorted the market, said analyst David Hargreaves of brokers Shearson/American Express, but there were good reasons for expecting prices to rise in non-sterling terms.

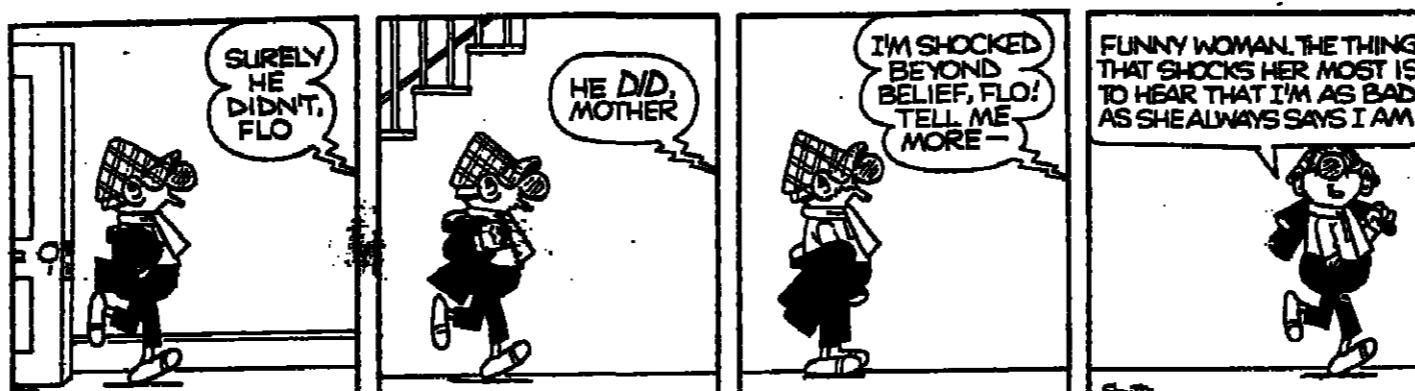
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Creditor banks sue new Ambrosiano for \$300 million

ROME (R) — More than 90 banks are suing Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano, successor of the failed bank headed by dead financier Roberto Calvi, for more than \$300 million compensation, lawyers said Tuesday.

Banco Ambrosiano holding sa, a Luxembourg subsidiary under court control since it was declared in default on debts of about \$400 million.

Writs claiming compensation for syndicated loans led by Banca Del Gottardo of Switzerland and National Westminster of Britain and for other individual banks, which also refer to the Luxembourg subsidiary will be served in the next few days.

The creditor banks say the former parent company was responsible for the loans to its Luxembourg subsidiary because it took a direct role in negotiating them and gave an appearance of solvency to potential lenders.

This responsibility had now passed to the new Ambrosiano bank, which occupies the same offices in Milan, according to the writ signed

by the Milan court clerk.

Mr. Grimaldi said 80 banks were involved in three syndicated loans on which Banco Ambrosiano holding was in default.

About a dozen other individual banks were also claiming compensation through the Grazia dei

Britain's high court Tuesday ordered a new inquest into Calvi's death, quashing an earlier verdict that he committed suicide. This followed an appeal against last July's verdict by Calvi's family.

The banker was convicted in 1981 in Italy of illegally exporting currency in a major scandal which shook the country, and he jumped bail in June 1982 while awaiting an appeal against a four-year suspended jail sentence and \$12.5 million fine.

Block to discuss poultry business in Saudi Arabia

RIYADH (R) — U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said Tuesday his country had lost a "devastating" amount of the Saudi import market for poultry over the past few years and blamed the reduction on European Community export subsidies.

"We've been watching our market for poultry sales to Saudi Arabia fall out of bed over the past few years," he said on arrival here from Cairo.

According to a U.S. department of agriculture briefing paper on Saudi Arabia, the United States shipped over 15,000 tonnes of chicken to the country in 1980 but only 4,000 tonnes in 1982.

Mr. Block told reporters the U.S. share of the \$7 billion Saudi market for agricultural product imports was now only about \$450 million a year.

He said he would have talks with officials aimed at increasing the U.S. share of the Saudi grain and poultry markets.

He added that did not plan to discuss specific export contracts during his two-day visit to Saudi Arabia, but he could not rule out a deal before he leaves for Turkey on Thursday.

Mr. Block said Brazil, which also exports subsidised poultry products to Saudi Arabia, was engaged in a price war with the European Community which was cutting the United States out of the market almost completely.

The United States was also losing wheat sales due to European Community subsidies, he said, adding that without the subsidies U.S. prices would be competitive.

Asked whether he saw matching U.S. subsidies on poultry sales as the only way to counter European competition, Mr. Block said he was under domestic pressure to compete in the Saudi poultry market and subsidised poultry sales were a possibility.

He added that he had no plans to talk about such a deal during his present visit.

Paris travel agencies open for last-minute rush

PARIS (R) — Many Paris travel agencies stayed open until Monday night to deal with a last-minute rush before the Socialist government's strict spending limit on foreign travel comes into force Tuesday.

Agents said the measure, part of an economic austerity package announced last Friday, had panicked would-be holiday makers who did not know how they would be affected.

The measure limits French tourists to 2,000 francs (\$270) each in foreign currency for the rest of the year.

"People don't know the detail of the measures and they panic," said one agent. "First they cancel and when you explain that their reservations, and thus their journeys, aren't affected by the order, they calm down."

A group of leading travel agents tried all day Monday to persuade Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson and Finance Minister Jacques Delors to ease the curbs, which they said will spell disaster for one of France's healthiest businesses.

Later a television station reported that the government had agreed to delay implementation of the measure for 24 hours. But the finance and foreign trade ministers said the order would take effect Tuesday as planned.

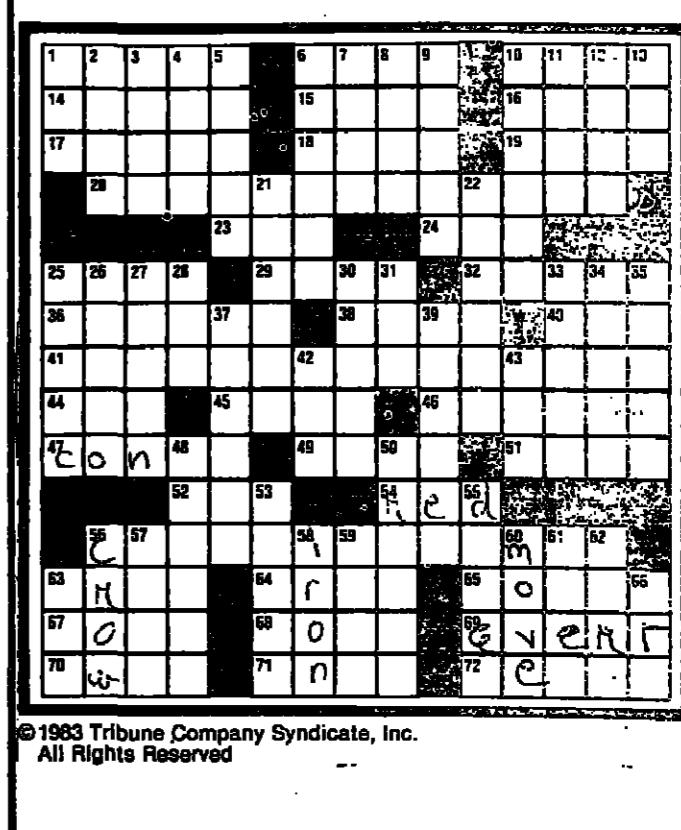
Adults will be able to buy 2,000 francs (\$270) in foreign currency, and children half that amount, on presentation of a special exchange card. They will also be able to take 1,000 francs (\$135) in French money on each trip abroad.

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword

by Sidney L Robbins

ACROSS	38 Bridge seat	65 Area and zip	77 Move without power
1 Bird nest	40 Energy org.	67 Libertine	28 Traveler's stopover
6 Betsy or Barney	41 Mom's job	88 Ripped	30 Pic of the silent
10 Touched ground	44 Owns	69 Chris of tennis	31 Herc of Father's Day
14 Padde	45 1st, 2nd, or high	70 Hooters	33 Step
15 Entrance	46 Monkey or paint	71 Bible name	34 Succinct
16 "— Zapata!"	47 Those against Element	72 Designer Oscar de la	35 Desert green spots
18 — colada	49 Elementary particle	51 Fruit drinks	37 Prods
19 Equable	50 Garage job	52 Extinct bird	39 Official seal
20 Garage job	24 Navy man: abbr.	54 Signal color	42 Snooze
21 Firearm	25 Ten: pref.	56 Progress!	43 Kind of soup
22 Forward	29 Forward	63 Boast amends	45 Reflections
23 Fracas	32 Fracas	64 Region	50 Church instruments
24 Navy man: abbr.	33 Fracas	65 Rat to the cops	53 Variegated chaledony
25 Ten: pref.	34 Fracas	66 Reluctant	55 Kitchen gadget
26 Tug	35 Fracas	67 Not taped	56 Black bird
27 Press	36 Fracas	68 Courier and —	57 Tug
28 Sleuth	37 Fracas	69 Make leather	58 Press
29 Change residence	38 Fracas	70 Ms. Moran of tennis	59 Sleuth
30 Elysium	39 Fracas	72 Bespangled villa	60 Change residence
31 Spanish painter	40 Fracas	73 Rashed	61 Elysium
32 Business name abbr.	41 Fracas	74 Tyre	62 Spanish painter
33 Fracas	42 Fracas	75 Frazee	63 Depots abbr.
34 Fracas	43 Fracas	76 Giverny	64 Depots abbr.



WORLD

Argentine unionists cite success of strike as defeat for junta

Buenos Aires (R) — Trade union leaders said a 24-hour general strike which brought Argentina almost to a standstill Monday was a vote of no confidence in the social and economic policies of the military government.

The heads of both the militant and moderate wings of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) said 95 per cent of the country's work force had obeyed the strike call.

Saul Ubaldini, secretary-general of the hawkish "Brasil" section of the CGT told journalists the confederation would consider further stoppages if the government did not adopt immediate policies to remedy "the desperate social and economic situation in Argentine homes."

The "Brasil" wing of the CGT and the moderate "Azopardo" section of the confederation called the strike to demand better pay and to protest against economic policies, despite an attempt by the government to avert the stoppage by announcing a 12 per cent wage rise last Friday.

Mr. Ubaldini issued his warning to the government shortly after talks with police chiefs Monday night. According to informed sources the meeting discussed security for an anti-government march planned by his CGT wing for Wednesday.

Congressmen see no changes in Salvador

San Salvador (R) — A group of visiting U.S. Congressmen disputed claims by the Reagan administration that El Salvador was making progress towards ending abuses of human rights.

Democratic Congressman Bill Richards held a press conference that they had held talks with the police, the security forces and Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and he had not detected "any perceptible change in terms of making human rights concerns a priority of this government."

Before any U.S. military or economic aid to El Salvador can be approved, the administration

must prove to the Congress every six months that the country is making progress on human rights.

But Congressman Richard Oberstar, another Democrat, said the administration's previous certification that the situation was improving was "unjustified and invalid."

Republican Congressman James Jeffers said vague wording by Congress of the certification process was part of the reason why the administration could keep supplying aid to El Salvador's government despite continued violations of human rights.

The three Congressmen, who visited several areas of the country

in addition to meeting top government officials, said the real blame for human rights violations lay with El Salvador's army.

Future certifications to Congress should require stricter guidelines, including a provision for a political solution to end the 40-month-old Civil War, they said.

Heavy army casualties

San Salvador (R) — El Salvador's leftist guerrillas said Monday they had inflicted more than 1,000 casualties, taken 400 prisoners and captured about 900 automatic weapons in battles with government troops this year.

The guerrillas' broadcasting station, Radio Venceremos, said the captured arms had strengthened their forces and their morale had been lifted by their ability to attack.

A Salvadorean military report said that during 1982, the armed forces suffered 3,647 dead and injured while 144 troops were missing in action or captured.

Both military and guerrilla sources said the majority of soldiers taken prisoner by the rebels were eventually released to the Red Cross.

Most important to the guerrillas, however, is the supply of captured weapons.

Frenchmen protest death of colleague in Nicaragua

Managua (R) — Chanting "Yankee go home," about 300 French aid workers and Nicaraguan youths marched to the United States embassy Monday night to protest against alleged U.S. involvement in a right-wing invasion.

One of the victims of the invasion was French doctor Pierre Grosjean. He was killed last Saturday when a group of rightist infiltrators attacked the hamlet of Rancho Grande in the central province of Matagalpa. Four Nicaraguan troops were killed and 17 civilians wounded.

After the demonstrators assembled in front of the embassy's closed gate, one of Grosjean's colleagues read an open letter to Ambassador Anthony Quainton which said the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the "murder" of the doctor.

Government sources said the attack force which penetrated into Matagalpa just 120 kilometres from the capital — estimated at around 200 — had split up into

small groups and appeared to be trying to retreat north towards the frontier with Honduras.

The government paraded two prisoners to back its charge that the infiltration force was linked to the Honduran army and the United States.

One of the prisoners, a Guatemalan, said he had worked for Honduran military intelligence for more than three years before crossing into Nicaragua with 271 men.

An internal problem

Washington (R) — The United States said Monday fighting between Nicaraguan government troops and rebel groups was an internal problem, and refused to discuss reports of U.S. involvement.

State Department spokesman Alan Ronberg cited "long-standing practice" in declining to answer questions about a flurry of new reports of covert American efforts to destabilise or bring down Nicaragua's leftist government.

Government sources said the attack force which penetrated into Matagalpa just 120 kilometres from the capital — estimated at around 200 — had split up into

3 U.S. police officers convicted, 4 acquitted

Dallas (R) — Three white detectives, alleged to have "booked" suspects by biting them with a city directory or ramming plastic bags over their heads, were convicted Monday of violating the civil rights of blacks.

Four other detectives were acquitted of the charges which stemmed from interrogation methods used during the hunt for the killer of a white policeman in New Orleans.

An all-white jury convicted Sergeant John McKenzie, 40, and officers Dale Bonura, 34, and Stephen Farrar, 31, of conspiracy to violate civil rights and of beating a witness during questioning.

Dozens of other blacks complained they were beaten. Four of them — Clarence Green, Ervin Hughes, Johnny Brownlee and Robert Davis — filed charges against the police.

During the trial, Oris Buckner, a black detective, told the court he saw his white colleagues twist plastic bags over the heads of several blacks until they began to choke.

Mr. Buckner said he saw one of the detectives stand over Mr. Brownlee "with a large city directory and hit Brownlee over the head a couple of times, and Brownlee fell out of the chair (and) onto the floor."

Testifying under immunity from prosecution, Mr. Buckner admitted he had taken part in the beating of suspects. He said he had felt compelled to do so as the only black in his department.

Son of Reagan's lawyer accused of rape, murder

Los Angeles (R) — The 20-year-old son of President Reagan's personal lawyer was remanded in custody Monday accused of raping and murdering his mother.

Under California law, lawyer's son Michael Miller could, if convicted, be sentenced to death or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

The nude and battered body of Marguerite Miller, 52, was found in the family home on the outskirts of Los Angeles last Thursday.

Roy Miller, 53, Mr. Reagan's lawyer, called the police after finding his mother.

Botha backs Pretoria's ambassador in Australia

Cape Town (R) — Foreign Minister P. J. Botha has supported an assessment by South Africa's ambassador in Canberra which described Australian policy towards Pretoria as "confrontational, prescriptive and intrusive."

Mr. Botha told reporters here Monday night he had been in touch with Pretoria's ambassador Denis Worrall and could find no fault with the envoy's assessment of Australia's policy towards South Africa.

He said he agreed with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on the role of foreign representatives, adding that Mr. Worrall "confined himself to an objective analysis and comment on Australian policy to South Africa only."

The conclusion drawn was "simply a factual description of South Africa's perception of this policy," Mr. Botha said.

The words "confrontational, prescriptive and intrusive" were not emotive or ill-considered, he said.

"Having looked carefully at the evidence, it is difficult to find words which could have more accurately described South Africa's perception of this policy," said



Maj. Saad Haddad

Maj. Haddad: Thorn in the eyes of many

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuter

Beirut — Renegade Lebanese Major Saad Haddad, whose future is the latest sticking point in negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, is seen in Beirut as almost entirely dependent on Israel.

Israel says Maj. Haddad and his militia, who have controlled a strip of territory along the Israeli border for the past five years with Israeli backing, should be left in charge of South Lebanon after the Israeli army leaves.

Lebanon is willing to accept at least some of Maj. Haddad's men back into the government army but refuses to keep them together as a unit in charge of the South, or to make any promises about the future of the major himself.

At a news conference last month, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elias Salem described the Haddad problem as an Israeli problem and portrayed it as dependent on the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal negotiations, rather than the other way round.

"We are negotiating the withdrawal of Israel from all of Lebanon, and the Haddad issue will be solved with their departure," he said.

Maj. Haddad, 46, was formerly a career military officer who trained for a year at an American advanced infantry school in Fort Benning, Georgia. Some Western military experts say he was a first-rate battalion commander.

A native of the southern town of Marjayoun, now his headquarters, he returned to the South in 1976 at the end of the Lebanese Civil War — according to his own account, under Lebanese government instructions to take charge of what was then one of three separate Christian enclaves.

There he continued to fight against Palestinian and Lebanese leftist guerrillas, and the following year Israel publicly acknowledged that it was supporting him.

Vital for Israel

After the Israelis withdrew from their 1978 incursion into South Lebanon they effectively left him in control of a border strip 120 kilometres long and five to eight kilometres deep, a vital buffer against Palestinian commandos.

"Haddadland" prevented United Nations forces in Lebanon from fulfilling their mandate of deploying up to the border. Maj. Haddad, like Israel, regards the

leathery-faced, mustachioed major as the father of six girls, but he seldom talks about his personal life.

He told a magazine interviewer last year: "When my country is free, I am going to retire."

Court refutes painter's widow

Brussels (R) — The widow of Belgian surrealist painter Rene Magritte failed Monday to secure a permanent ban on sales of Belgium of a book which alleges that her late husband faked works by artists like Pablo Picasso.

Presiding magistrate Albert Jonnaert told a Brussels court that he would not renew a temporary ban on the book "Memory's Raft".

Lawyers for Georgette Magritte, 82, had sought to renew the 10-day ban pending a libel suit she has brought against the author, a former acquaintance of Magritte called Marcel Marien, and his publishers.

"I think I have done justice to Magritte by showing him what he was — both as a man and as a painter of genius," he said in an interview in Le Soir newspaper last week.

Bishops allege atrocities in Matabeleland

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops accused the army Tuesday of killing and maiming hundreds of innocent people in a reign of terror in the southern province of Matabeleland.

A pastoral statement by the bishops' conference appealed to the government to stop the violence immediately and appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to establish the truth, apportion blame and distribute compensation "so that justice may be seen to be done and honour saved."

The seven-member conference, headed by archbishop Patrick Chakwera of Harare, accused unnamed public figures of trying to cover up atrocities which, they said, were breeding feelings of hatred and revenge that could bring more violence in future.

It was the strongest public condemnation of military action in the province since troops of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government began anti-rebel operations there in mid-January.

The bishops accused unidentified influential people of inflaming the situation with public speeches, others of trying to cover up and thereby increasing suffering, and the Zimbabwe media of failing to publish the facts.

The bishops said that rebels had maltreated and killed a considerable number of people and destroyed vast quantities of property.

They supported government attempts to restore order but warned with dismay the methods adopted — "methods which should be firm and just have degenerated into brutality and atrocity," they said.

Atrocity allegations were first levelled against the army two months ago by the Matabeleland-based opposition ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo, who fled to London saying he feared for his life.

The government has denied any suggestion of wrongdoing by its forces. It has accused ZAPU of fomenting a rebellion in the province and of trying to distract attention from violence perpetrated by its supporters.

U.N. chief sees Andropov

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov has indicated in talks with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that he supports efforts to resolve the Afghan problem.

They are composed partly of regular soldiers who have stuck with him and partly of local recruits. More than half are Shi'ite Muslims, contrary to the widely held belief that Maj. Haddad, a member of the Greek Catholic Church, leads a Christian militia.

The Haddad forces have for years received their pay, arms, uniforms, fuel and food from Israel.

Maj. Haddad makes no secret of his enthusiasm for Israel, but portrays himself as a Lebanese patriot leading a lonely fight to rid his country of what he calls Syrian and Palestinian occupation.

"The Christian world didn't give a damn about South Lebanon when we were suffering and dying at the hands of foreigners," he said in a newspaper interview three years ago. "Israel was the only nation which came to our help, and we are her true ally."

Following Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer, the Israelis announced that Maj. Haddad's area of control had been expanded up to the Awali River, just north of the port of Sidon.

But his widely publicised installation of garrisons last month in Sidon, Nabatiyeh and other southern towns was seen as largely symbolic by local residents who believe he does not have the men to control the area without the Israelis.

The leathery-faced, mustachioed major is the father of six girls, but he seldom talks about his personal life.

He told a magazine interviewer last year: "When my country is free, I am going to retire."

10 killed in Assam violence

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 10 people were killed in a new flare-up of violence in India's northeast state of Assam, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Tuesday.

It quoted an official report as saying that they died when rival groups clashed in a village of the Sibsagar district of Upper Assam.

Legal sources said the judge found guilty of stealing \$36,500 from one of his wives, estate agent Patricia Anne Gardner.

Manila's statement alarms bishops

MANILA (R) — The president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines said Tuesday a cabinet minister's allegation that many priests aided anti-government rebels raised the spectre of government persecution of the church. Bishop Antonio Mabutac said it was a "preposterous and malicious falsification of the truth" to say that 64 priests and 27 bishops were aiding rebels in the southern Philippines.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Jesus Christ came from outer space'

LONDON (R) — The theory that Jesus Christ was an alien from outer space is fondly held by many young pupils at Britain's independent schools, according to a report Tuesday. "Elijah's departure in a chariot of fire placed him firmly among the space age prophets and Jesus' ascension was just another blast-off," the report by Farmington Institute for Christian Studies said. Its conclusions were based on essays by 13-year-old boys at 100 fee-paying schools.

Vavacious barnard's appeal dismissed

LONDON (R) — A barnard sacked for squeezing men's nipples at a pub in Essex, South East England, has lost his appeal against unfair dismissal. "I'm sure the regulars will miss me now I'm gone," said 34-year-old Linda Blackie after Monday's hearing at an industrial tribunal in London.

2 amorous rams cause scandal

NEWPORT, Wales (R) — Two amorous rams cost their owner £600 (\$1,500) damages for breaking into a neighbour's field and making 24 pure-bred ewes pregnant in one night. The neighbour told a court Monday that the ram's night-out resulted in the birth of 37 cross-bred lambs. The owner's lawyer said it was unrealistic to assume two rams had served so many ewes in such a short time. But the court ruled that they had.

Prize racehorse gelded by mistake

SYDNEY, Australia (R) — A racehorse which might have earned up to 7.6 million Australian dollars (\$6.4 million) in stud fees was mistakenly gelded by a veterinary surgeon. A court was told here. The horse which should have been gelded was in another part of a farm, the New South Wales Supreme Court heard in a claim for damages. If the gelded horse, a four-year-old named All Seasons, been successful as a sire he could have been booked for 60 services a year at 25,000 dollars (\$21,000) a service, said counsel for its Filipino owner, Jose Cojuncoco.

Yugoslav poet jailed for 'slander'

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav poet Djoko Djogo Monday began serving a 12-month jail sentence imposed on him by a Belgrade court in 1981 for slandering the memory of the late President Tito, legal sources said. Djoko, a winner of several literary awards, was found guilty of disowning Tito's memory, insulting the Yugoslav leadership and spreading anti-state propaganda in